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master, lawyer, editor, gold-digger, mechanic, merchant, — has read everything, seen everything, tried everything, and travelled over half the globe. When I knew him, he was commanding a steamboat at the Piræus, of sixty men and four guns; he was discussing the question of the East in the Boston Review, was carrying on business with an indigo house at Calcutta, and found time to come three or four times a week to dine with his nephew Lobster and with us."

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12. — *America and Europe.* By ADAM G. DE GUROWSKI. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1857. 12mo. pp. 419.

IF this work of Count Gurowski is inferior to Mr. Emerson's work on England in finish of style, subtilty of criticism, and felicity of illustration, it is, at any rate, quite as vigorous, as thoughtful, and as truthful. It is the calm judgment of an intelligent foreigner, who has studied the Americans long enough and closely enough to correct any prejudices and to tone down any fervid imaginings which a writer in his position and with his opinions would be likely to indulge. Count Gurowski has not undertaken, like De Tocqueville, to discuss elaborately the forms and principles of the democratic system. In a series of thirteen essays he gives the salient features of American character, and points out the contrasts of life, thought, and action between the Old World and the New. His observation is accurate, his insight is keen, and his generalizations are eminently candid. He deals chiefly with important and weighty matters, and does not vex himself about those trifles which make the staple of complaint in the books of tourists. We have never read a book about America which is so wholly free from petty fault-finding. Some partisans may wince at his occasional hits at the "sham" democracy, and the lovers of slavery will certainly take no pleasure in his verdicts on the peculiar institution. Sectarians may complain that the chapter about the "pulpit" is so short, and that a larger heed is not given to the influence of creed and clergy. But no one will accuse the author of writing as a partisan or a fanatic, or as a religious liberalist. The honesty of the book is as transparent as its manliness is admirable.

In the first essay, — which is, moreover, the ablest, — Count Gurowski battles with the conceited notion of the all-conquering superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and shows, from the resources of an ample scholarship, that the real hope of the American nation comes not from its descent from Teutonic pirates, but from its assimilation of many races and its absorption of Celtic along with Anglican civilization. He shows that those excellent gifts which we boast as the legacy of our

English ancestry were not peculiarly or chiefly their ideas or their possession, — that the freedom, justice, and piety of this latter age are less indebted to the Saxon than to the Romanic race. His ingenious defence of this view is well worth studying, since it does not come out of any bitterness of hereditary hatred, such as moves the vituperations of Irish and French refugees against Saxondom.

We may add to this commendation of the spirit and the thought of the book our surprise at the idiomatic and polished English style, which only in rare instances betrays the foreign birth of the author. There are many passages which we should select, for their clearness, their energy, and their ease of expression, as suitable exercises for reading in our higher schools.

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13. — *A Half-Century of the Unitarian Controversy, with particular Reference to its Origin, its Course, and its Prominent Subjects among the Congregationalists of Massachusetts. With an Appendix.* By GEORGE E. ELLIS. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. 1857. 8vo. pp. xxiv. and 511.

CONTROVERSIAL theology does not legitimately fall within the province of this journal, nor do we now design to deal with any of the questions so ably discussed by Rev. Mr. Ellis. We intend only to take a very brief and general notice of the character and contents of his volume, considered as an important contribution to the ecclesiastical history of this Commonwealth. For the preparation of such a work, Mr. Ellis possesses eminent qualifications. The extent and variety of his historical knowledge, his candor, the soundness of his judgment, and his practised skill as a writer, have been repeatedly shown in the pages of a contemporary journal, and are not unknown to the readers of this Review. The chief object of his work, which consists of seven essays reprinted from the *Christian Examiner*, and an Introduction and Appendix now first published, is to exhibit the modifications of the general theological sentiment of the community within a period of fifty years. With this view, and subordinating the controversial element to the historical, Mr. Ellis in his first essay presents a general survey of the fifty years of controversy, with a clear statement of the opinions held at the commencement of this period, and of the expectations in regard to the results of the controversy entertained by the parties to it. In the next four essays he traces the results as affecting the doctrines of the two parties concerning The Nature and the